MORE HAYTIAN INSOLENCE. THE RELEASED STEAMER HAYTIEN RE-PUBLIC NEARLY SUNK.

SURPRIZIOUS ACTION OF ONE OF LEGITIME'S GUNBOATS-ADMIRAL LUCE DEMANDS AN INVESTIGATION AND TELEGRAPHS

FOR TWO MORE SHIPS. Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Jan. 8.-The steamship Haytien Republic was run into by the Haytian gunboat Novelle Voldrogue on the night of December 20, inflicting only slight damage, however, to either vessel. The Haytian gunboat was entering the harbor at full speed, and could have steamed to her anchorage without any change of course, but when within 200 yards of the Haytien Republic her helm was suddenly put to port and re-mained so until she struck the vessel. Then her engines were reversed and she backed to a distance of 200 yards. She then again steamed at full speed until a short distance from the Haytien Republic, when her course was slightly changed, thus just missing her. The gunboat was hailed both times, but no answer was made, neither did her captain attempt to ascertain the amount of age she had done or offer assistance.

After ascertaining the damage done, the Galena ent an armed boat's crew to the offending gunsent an armed boat's crew to the offending gun-boat, where a statement was made that jamming of the tiller ropes was the cause of the collision. It is the opinion of the Americans that it was a deliberate attempt to sink the released ship. It is a question whether the scheme was originated by a higher authority than the captain of the gunboat. A board of the Galena's officers met the next day and a demand for investigation was made upon the Haytian Government. These reports will be considered and redress demanded upon the re-turn of the Galena from Kingston, Jamaica, on January 9, where she steamed on January 1 to coal and communicate by cable with the Ameri-can Government.

coal and communicate by cable with the American Government.

On December 31 Legitime offered to pay an indemnity of \$100,000 to the owners of the Haytien Republic. This will be accepted, one-half payable immediately and the remainder in instalments. The released steamer was then, at the request of B. L. Morse, the owner, turned over to him by Admiral Luce. A crew will be cabled for from Kingston, Jamaica, and she will return to New-York about February 1, with a cargo of legwood.

Admiral Luce has notified the Haytian Government that he considered the blockade of all

Admiral Luce has notified the Haytian Government that he considered the blockade of all the northern ports voluntarily raised because of the desertion of their post thereat by all the Haytian blockading squadron. He wrote to Secretary Whitney that in the case of the fillegal seizure of any other American vessels, he would "demand their release at the cannon's mouth."

Legitime continues his arrests of alleged conspirators, many being of persons supposed to be his supporters. No organized conspiracy seems to have existed, but only individual dissatisfaction.

Hyppolite remains encamped about twenty miles from Port-au-Prince, awaiting the overthrow of Legitime by his own people, and the peaceful surrender of the city. By not using force he wishes to win the approval by the southern department of his candidacy for President.

The Galena reached Jamaica to-day, and reports all well on board. Admiral Luce has telegraphed for two more ships at Fort-au-Prince.

IS THE GALENA PLAGUE-STRICKEN? ONE OF THE ATLANTA'S OFFICERS THINKS SO-FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR SAILING.

The final arrangements—trying the engines and putting the ammunition into the magazines—for the departure of the cruiser Atlanta for the Haytian waters were made at the Navy Yard yesterday and the vessel will sail this afternoon. She will go direct to Port-au-Prince, where Captain Howell will report to Rear-Admiral Luce, on the Galena, when the latter vessel will return home. Surgeon Drennan resterday went to the Haytian Consulate to have a bill of health approved. This is an unusual thing to do. Lieutenant Niles, the navigator, took a series of site observations for the chronometer corrections. One of the officers said:

"It was a surprise to us to have our orders to occed to Aspinwall revoked. We were expecting remain at Aspinwall until all signs of trouble due to the stoppage of work on the Panama Canal had passed and then continue on our cruise around the world. The secret of our going to Hayii lies in the The secret of our going to Hayti lies to the the Galena and she is to come home. You rememher that it was by accident, and the Department ex-pressed regret, that it got out that the Yantic had yellow fever on board. I don't expect to find the Galena at Port-au-Prince, but she is probably on her

Admiral Gherardi is of the opinion, however, that Secretary Whitney's intentions are not to keep any one vessel in the yellow fever infeted district any great length of time without a change. He says he hasn't any direct information on this subject, and doesn't know whether the Galena will return to this port or not. In the list of officers printed yesterday there were some errors; the following is a correct list: Captain J. A. Howell, Lieutenant A. R. Couden, executive officer; I foutenants N. E. Miles, G. A. Calhoun and G. H. Peters; Ensigns H. S. Knapp, A. L. Key and J. M. Poyer; Naval Cadets A. H. Robertson, C. B. Morgan, W. M. Crosse, J. I. Miller, J. F. Hubbard, W. B. Franklin and J. H. Reid; Surgeon M. C. Dronnan, Passed Assistant Surgeon S. H. Pickson, Paymasier Edwin Putnam, First Lieutenant of Marines S. Mercer, Chief Engineer J. P. Kelly, Passed Assistant Engineer W. F. Worthington, Assistant Engineers C. G. Talcott and A. McAllister; Gunners F. C. Messenger and Carpeater E. W. Craig.

THE HAYTIEN REPUBLIC AT KINGSTON. Washington, Jan. 18.—The Department of State has received a cable dispatch from Mr. Allen, Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, stating that the United States ship

The Atlas Line steamer Andes arrived from Haytian ports restorday. Captain Evans said that it was difficult to get reliable news about the skirmlahes between the Legitimes and the Hyppolite forces, but the story that Hyppolite was within ten miles of Port-au-Prince was seasiderably exaggerated. He added: "From the most sonaderably exaggerated. He added: "From the most moliable sources the condition is more favorable for Legitime's success than for Hyppolite's. Hyppolite's forces seem to be concentrated north of St. Marc, nearly fifty miles from Fort-an-Frince. Provisions are becoming very scarce at the northern ports of Hayti, and four is \$15 a barrel at Cape Haytien. Legitime's army between Fort-an-Frince and St. Marc numbers about 10,0000, and enlistered are represented from Hydron.

enlistments are going on. The war vessel Grand Riviere is at Aux Cayes recruiting for Legitime." Lieutenant James Gray, formerly of the British Lieutenant James Gray, formerly of the British Army, was a passenger on the Andes. He went to Miragoano on the Alvena on December 15, with the intention of joining Hyppolite, but finding it impossible to reach him from that port without going through Port-au-Frince, he returned. He said:

But I am going to try it again. There is big money in it. I'm going to Fortune Island next time, and from there I think I can get across. Why there's enough coffee at some of those Northerm blockaded ports, St. Marks and Gonalves, for instance, to load a half-dozen ships. You can buy it for five cents a pound. You can sell it in London for seventy or eighty shillings a hundredweight, or about twenty cents a pound in New-York. You could make about 57 50 on a bag. I could make \$100,000 if I could get my foot on the shore of one of those Northern ports. And I would help Hyppolite fight, too. He's going to win, sure. He's popular, and his officers are able men."

London, Jan. 18.—In the Parliamentary election in the Govan division to-day, Mr. Wilson, Gladstonian, the last contest Pearce, Conservative, received and Dickson, Gladstonian, 3,212.

THE LONDON COUNTY ELECTIONS. on, Jan. 18.—The London county elections have en completed. Of the 118 Council members 70 are eformers, including Lord Rosebery, Sir John Lubbock, rst, Mr. Harris, of the Drury Lane The atre, and the Socialist Burns, and 48 are Independents.
The contests did not involve politics, but the large
propertion of Liberals returned causes rejoicing in the
Party, as indicating a change of opinion in the metroplika. All the candidates who were rembers of the
Sourd of Works associated with the recent plunder
twelations were rejected.

BLOWN TO ATOMS BY DYNAMITE. Sherbrook, Que., Jan. 18.—Two men. Dennis Con-s and Joseph Noel, were endeavoring to thaw out a tek of dynamite this morning at the mines of the

ostracoslopes, Mex., via. Galveston, Jan. 18.— steamer Paraday, owned by Siemens Brothers & of London, arrived off here this morning. She has eard over 800 miles of the most improved heavy-

type cable, which she will immediately proceed to lay between here and Galveston, Tex., for the Mexican and Central and South American Telegraph Companies. When laid it will duplicate the Gulf system of cable communication between North and South

THIRTY MINERS KILLED. DISASTER CAUSED BY AN EXPLOSION IN AN ENGLISH COLLIERY.

London, Jan. 18 .- An explosion of fire-damy oc curred to-day in the Hyde colliery near Manchester. Seven bodies have been taken from the mine. One hundred miners were imprisoned at first, but the latest estimate of the number killed is thirty.

Coal mining, always a dangerous business, is made mere hazardous to those engaged in it by the earesafety. Science has lessened many of the dangers, but the yearly list of mine disasters, especially in Eng-Science has lessened many of the dangers, land and Wales, continues to be a long one. The disaster at the Hyde Colliery falls far short of many lives lost. At Trindom Grange, near Durham, 120 miners were imprisoned in February, 1882, by an explosion and only about haif of them were rescued alive. At Blantyre, near Glasgow, 145 miners were impresoned in May, 1887, and one-half of them were killed. At the same place in one-half of them were killed. At the same place in July, 1879, thirty-one men lost their lives by an explosion. In July, 1880, about 120 men were killed at Risca, South Wales, and twenty years earlier 145 men were killed in the same mine. In January, 1880, seventy miners were killed in the Lycett Colliery, at Newcastle-under-Lyme. In September of the same year over 100 miners were killed in the Seaham Colliery, near Purham. At the Agrappe pit, near Mons, Belgium, over 200 miners were killed in April, 1878.

REFORE THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

CAPTAIN PLUNKETT, OF THE CORK POLICE, TES TIPLES ABOUT M'DERMOTT, THE SPY.

London, Jan. 18.—When the Parnell Commission met this morning, R. T, Reid, M. P., one of the counsel for the Parnellites, called the attention of the court to a placard issued by "The Sheffield Telegraph" on which are printed the words: "The League Murder Ring." "Confession in Open Court."

Presiding Justice Hannen requested that the matter be embodied in an affidavit and submitted to the

as to the perpetration of outrages in Ireland. He said he knew of no support given to tenants in their on-payment of rent and resistance to eviction except that given by the Land and National Leagues. Matters had improved since the passage of the Coercion Captain Plunkett, on cross-examination, created a

sensation by stating that he had heard Pather O'Connor, the parish priest at Firies, denounce at a cattle sale a farmer named Curtin, and that a week later name Curtin, but he alluded to him in such a way that there could be no mistake as to who he meant.

Replying to Mr. Davitt, the witness admitted that he had met secretly in Cork in 1883 the Irish-American. McDermott. He declined to say whether or not be know McDermott as a baid agent of the police. French, the head of the detective force, also met McDermott. The witness did not know that French had paid McDermott money to concect dynamite plots. The fund to pay the expenses of Mr. Parnell in his litigation with "The Times" amounts to 30,500 pounds.

THE GERMAN EAST AFRICA RILL. PRINCE BISMARCK ASKS FOR 2,000,000 MARKS TO

CARRY OUT HIS COLONIAL SCHEME. Berlin, Jan. 18.-The East Africa bill was submit the Bundesrath to-day. It is entitled "A bill for the protection of German interests and combating the 000,000 marks. The task of executing the provisions of the bill is entrusted to a commission which shall have the right to supervise the proceedings of the East

Africa Company. Regarding the proposed expedition, the bill authorizes the Chancellor to draw the necessary money from the imperial funds. The preamble declares that the guiding principles of the German colonial policy as discussed and approved by the Reichsteg in 1884 and 1885 continue unchanged. Zanzibar, Jan. 18 .- During the attack on the Ger an missionary station at Tugu, the insurgents mass: ered four German missionaries, one of whom was a woman. Three missionaries fell into the hands of the Arabs and are held for ransom. One of the prisoners is a woman. The Admiral commanding the German squedron has landed a force at Dar-es-Salem, for the number of surface in the place.

THEY WILL THE AMERICAN BUILT CARS. Ottawa, Jan. 18 (Special).-The Canadian Pacific officials state that the order from Washington stopping the use of Canadian cars engaged in the carrying trade between American points east and west over intervening Canadian territory will be met by the use exclusively by that line of American-built cars beconnects. The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific understand that the order will not be enforced until a reasonable time has clapsed to enable Canadian-built cars now running at remote points in the States to get out of the country.

It is stated here that the Northern Pacific intends

lantic entirely through Canadian territory. The proposed new line from the Ottawa to Quebec and Gaspe is asserted to be projected in the interest of the Northern Pacific. One of the main objects in view in connection with the line to Gaspe is the establishment of an express steamship line to England to shorten the ocean transit as compared with New-York and Boston.

Chicago, Jan. 18 .- A dispatch from Winnipeg, Man. petrifaction has just come to light. Sixteen years ago a half-breed named Rolade buried his wife about twenty miles from this city. A few days ago he, with some friends, exhumed the remains, intending to carry them to another burying place. Upon open-ing the coffin the body was found perfectly preserved, quite black and natural. When an attempt was made to lift the remains it was found quite impossible, as they were completely perified. Examination showed that a small spring of alkali water had been running through the coilin, and the action of the water on the remains caused perifaction. The weight was found to be 700 pounds."

THE WHISTLER-STOTT QUARREL. London, Jan. 18.-In connection with the recent quarrel in the London Artists' Club, Stott writes idiculing the idea of Whistler's assaulting him, he being a small man. Stott hints that he gave a lesson to Whistler which the latter took quite gently.

Paris, Jan. 18.—The strikers at Origny are resorting to riotous demonstrations. They have set fire to one

EARTHQUAKE IN SCOTLAND. ndon, Jan. 18.-A shock of earthquake was felt to-day in a portion of the Leith Valley and in Western Edinburgh, but no damage was done.

FINED POR SMUGGLING OPIUM. Albany, Jan. 18.-William Lung and Edward Mellinger, of Eric County, accomplices of the Chinamen in smuggling optum, pleaded guilty to the charge of smuggling optum at Suspension Bridge and were fined 400 and committed to the Eric County [ail until it of Buffale, were indicted for smuggling. Ah Quong and Low How pleaded guilty. Low How was fined \$400. Ah Quong was sentenced to the Albany County Penitentiary for two years and to pay a fine of \$100. The evidence against Chong Lee was insufficient and he was acquitted, having pleaded not guilty.

PALLING DEAD WHILE WEITING AN ADDRESS. Easton, Penn., Jan. 15 (Special).—While Dr. John M. Junkin, a prominent citizen, was giving the address on a package which he had taken to the Adams Ex-press office, he fell and expired in a few minutes from apoplexy. He was a son of the first president of Lafayette Collego, and was sixty-eight years old. Dr. Junkin served in two cavalry regiments, the 9th and the 4th from this State.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 18 (Special).—In the House to-day nearly the entire time was given up to the dis-cussion of Mr. Kennedy's Woman Suffrage bill, which gave women the right to vote at all municipal elections. The House Chamber was crowded with women from various parts of the State, and the speeches on both sides were far above the average. A vote was afterward taken, resulting in a tie, 36 for and 36 against the bill, which was then reconsidered and

A DEMENTED NEGRO'S CLAIM. A PISTOL FOR MR. BELLEW. TRYING TO COLLECT \$300,000,000 FROM

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

CARRYING A CHECK SIGNED BY A PRACTICAL JOKER WHO PERSONATED MR. ADAMS

-NOT TO BE CONVINCED OF HIS ERROR

IBY TRIBGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. 1 Boston, Jan 18 .- A candidate for a lunatic asylun Rufus Jackson, a patriarchal darkey of enormous atature, is in town trying to make Charles Francis Adams pay him \$300,000,000. The affair is throughout so supremely ridiculous that the whole city is laughing over it. The old fellow lives in Putnam, where he says he was appointed a missionary

to go West and convert the heathen.
"They," who thus appointed him, gave him two trunks and a barrel of gold to use in his praiseworthy undertaking. The gold, which was \$300,000,000, stolen from him after he had it three days. He was thinking how he could get up to Boston to claim it, station, when one of them said that Charles Francis for the lost \$300,000,000 and that he could got it cashed at a bank in Connecticut without going to Box

"And," added the old man, "they took me, to a man and he give me de check."

Finding that he could not collect the money in Putnam, he refused to give up the check to the bank against Mr. Adams. On reaching the city, the old fellow went at once to Charles E. McDonald and offered him one-third of the amount if he would make the collection. He did not go to Mr. Adams, because he said he was afraid he'd cheat him out of it. Mc-Donald learned that the old missionary had reached Boston with only 5 cents in his pocket, but by virtue of the check in his possession was taken in by color people at the West End and treated like an Ethiopian prince. They promised to return the next day at 10 o'clock. In the meantime Mr. McDonald, who by this time had entered heartly into the joke, called at Mr. Adams's office and told him about the necro and the following morning. The scene in Mr. Adams's office was amusing. The president of the Union Pa cific and his brother, John Quincy Adams, were together when the old man and the lawyer entered. He hobbled in on his cane and stood looking at the group. Mr. McDonald said: "You say some man named Charles Francis Adams

gave you this check in Putnam, Cena. ?"

"Could you tell this man if you saw him?" " Yes, sah, I could."

"Neither of dem is Mr. Adams," he said, promptly but, hold on," he added, as he looked them carefully. Then he walked to C. F. Adams and taking that gentleman's head between his hands, leaning over to peer into his face, he repeated the same process with John Quincy Adams, and they both submitted gracefully. Then standing back, he slowly said: "Dat's de man, dat's de man," pofaling at Charles Francis, "you's de man. I can tell I can tell."

"Are you sure of it?"

"Yes, sah, I'se sure of tt."

"Where was Mr. Adams when he gave you this check!?

"In Putnam, Conn."

How long ago?"
Two months ago."
What was he doing at the time he gave you this Yes, I'se found you. Say, boss, are you going to pay dat air check!?

Mr. Adams and his brother and the whole group-there were several gentlemen present—were convulsed with laughter, and yet there was a streak of pathos in the old negro's disappointment when Mr. Adams demonstrated that he was the wrong man and the signature of the bogus check was wholly unlike his own handwriting. Workin' with the pick an' shovel on de railroad. , I'se found you. Say, bose, are you going to

signature of the bogus check was wholly unlike his own handwriting.

"You had better tear this check up," he said, as he held it in his hand. The negro darted across the room, grabbed his precious paper in his trembling fingers and thrust it away in his pocket, crying, "Ne, no, no, don't you dare tear dis check up."

He redused to be convinced of its worthlessness. The man was at last persuaded to leave the office, protesting that he would find another lawyer to collect the bill if Mr. McDonald could not.

SABIN'S FRIENDS CHARGING BRIBERY.

UGLY RUMORS. had been heard by them. In the Senate, however, the resolution was immediately adopted, with only one negative vote. Vague charges had been made, but nothing definite was stated until this resolution passed. Senator Ward says: "The investigation will develop all I know," and refuses to be further

hibitory amendment was introduced, and a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to investigate the question of "watered ato.k" of Minnesota railroads.

ARRESTED AS AN ACCESSORY OF CUNNINGRAM

Binghamton, Jan. 18 (Special).-H. C. Hermans was arrested last night on a charge of being an accessory to the forgery recently perpetrated by C. N. Cunningham, on the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, of Elmira, Hermans, who is district agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York for the countles of Broome, Chenango, Tioga and Chemung, claims to have been suspicious that Cunningham, who was working as his sub-agent at Elmira, had collected premiums there which he had not turned in, and seeing that the draft of \$23,000 on which Cunningham got was valid, had no hesitation in compelling Cunning-ham to let him keep \$6,000. Later, finding that the amount due the company was only \$3,000, he returned all over that to the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, having learned by this time that a forgery had been committed. He was arraigned to-day, admitted to bail in the sum of \$2,000, pending his examination which occurs next Monday.

Indianapolis, Jan. 18 (Special).—Near New-Decker village in Southern Indiana, a small lake is burning and is emitting a peculiar sulphuric odor. The com munity is excited, and those living near the laib are preparing to leave the place. The lake was a beautiful sheet of water, circular in its outline, and a half mile in circumference, in a dense wood. It is skirted by a heavy growth of swamp-brush. The fire covers the eastern surface with a steady blaze six inches in height, and as night comes on it changes Several theories are suggested, the most plausible of which is that a vein of oil near the surface has burst under the pond, and that the oil rose to the surface, where it was set on fire by a spark from a burning log heap, and that as the oil continues to rise, it keeps burning upon the surface.

STRIKE BECAUSE OF ADDED HOURS OF WORK. Phillipsburg, N. J., Jan. 18 (Special).-Several days ago a score of men employed in the moulding depart-ment of the Warren foundry were asked to work an To-day they went on strike, throwing seventy men out of work. Other departments, employing about 300

Rockville, Conn., Jan. 18.—C. Rosenbaum, a New-York jeweller, at No. 15 John-st., alleges that \$1,000 worth of diamonds were stolen from his bag at the Rockville House last night. He reached here on the 8:30 p. m. train, and went to the hotel. He left the bag unlocked, but strapped, in the hotel office for safe keeping. This morning on opening the hag at a local jeweller's, he discovered that a small paper box containing the diamonds was missing.

AVALANCHES IN BOUTHWESTERN COLORADO. Denver, Col., Jan. 18 (Special).—Snow sildes are becoming most frequent in the southwestern portion of Colorado, in consequence of which all roads have discontinued the sale of tickets from points north and traffic is completely suspended. A train that left silverton on Sunday for Durange, a distance of forty miles, has as yet not been heard of, and as the train contained over lifty passengers considerable alarm is axpressed. Denver, Col., Jan. 18 (Special).-Snow slides are

MISS HARRIET L. COFFIN CREATES ANOTHER DISTURBANCE

SHE GOES TO PALMER'S THEATRE TO FIND THE YOUNG ACTOR AND IS LOCKED UP IN A POLICE STATION.

Kyrle Bellew knocked excitedly at the rear window of the box office at Palmer's Theatre shortly before 7 o'clock last night, and called to Howard Perry, the treasurer, to bend a listening ear without delay. Howard did so, and Mr. Bellew whispered hoarsely: "Where can I find a constable? That infernal Coffin woman is after me again, and I am fearful that she means trouble."

Mr. Bellew looked frightened. His cheeks were white, and his eyes were as large as billiard balls, while his lips twitched as though in pain. With an effort Bellew controlled himself and explained that just as he was entering the stage door in th-st to prepare for the evening's performance, a young woman dressed in black and heavily veiled came out of the shadow of the stairway and spoke to him. She proved to be Miss Harriet E. offin, whose attempt to shoot him about a year ago created something of a sensation. The moment he recognized her Mr. Bellew brushed past her and ran inside the theatre as quickly as his trembling legs could carry him. He then went out in front to tell Mr. Perry. Calling to one else to take charge of box office, the treasurer wens back on the stage, and accompanied by Mr. Bellew and Joseph Driscoll, the gas-man, sallied out through the stage door. They could see nothing of Miss Coffin, so Mr. Perry and Driscoll walked down the street a short distance looking for her. Returning a moment later, they saw Mr. Bellow and Miss Coffin talking together excitedly at the foot of the steps leading up to the stage door, or, rather, Miss Coffin was talking and Mr. Bellew was listening and visibly trembling. As Mr. Perry approached them, Miss Coffin ceased talking and turned defiantly to him. Mr. Bellew took speedy advantage of his opportunity and vanished. In reply to Mr. Perry's question as to what she was doing there, Miss Coffin replied snappishly that she had come on private business. wanted to find out the truth about certain rumors of things which had been going on of late. Mr. coaxed her to accompany him down the street, however, while they talked matter over. Suddenly she broke out with a passionate: "You think I am insane. Well, I am insane, and have been ever since I went to the Fifth Avenue Theatre a year ago, and he said something to me across the footlights. I've never been right since, and it's got to be fixed somehow." As she said this her right hand dropped down to

her side and she began fumbling for her pocket. In telling the story afterward, Mr. Perry said: "I know at once she was feeling for a revolver, and I felt rather queer. I have never hit a woman in my life so far, but I was prepared to do so then if she ever got that gun' out of her pocket. Well, I managed to get her away somehow and she left me on the corner of Fifth-ave, with a promise to go home at once and to let Bellew alone for the rest of the night anyway. I then went thinking the to the whole matter settled, but about twenty minutes past 7 Driscoll came running back with is alieged, was made on information received from the information that she had come back to her old him. On Tuesday President Sorg and Hugh Lafferty station by the stage door. I went to Bellew's and John Nusser, directors of the defunct institution, station by the stage door. I went to Bellew's dressing-room immediately and told him, and then neeked quietly out of the stage door to reconneitre. Sure enough, there she was, well drawn back into the shadow of the stairway. I sent to Captain Reilly for a policeman, and when he came along, accompanied by the regular officer on the certain that the great discrepancy between the individual beat, I had her arrested. She protested loudly THE MINNESOTA SENATE TO INVESTIGATE SOME | against the outrage, as she called it, but she was taken to the Nineteenth Precinct Station just the any charges until the experts had gone over the

Scravant Sheldon tells the rest of the story. When Miss Coffin was brought into the station," who champfoned the cause of United States senses.

Sable in the Republican caucus last night, introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to livestigate the charges of bribery in the Senatorial with rage or indignation. The charge good, but when the stockholders found that he did not intend to and that they must go down in their made against her was disorderly conduct on the legislators expressed great sur-She declared she had not been conducting herself improperly at all. She had only gone to the theatre to see Mr. Bellew and talk to him about being so intimate with Mrs. James Brown Potter. She then suddenly changed and declared Mr. Bellew was only a good-for-nothing actor, and did not deserve to be loved by any woman, but she didn't intend to have him pay so much attention to Mrs. Potter."

He said that they could not be reached by for, some weeks a detective has shadowed Mr. Volgt to and from his home at Castie Shanon.

Mr. Berg, present cashler of the bank, said that at the time he first took hold of the books Mr. Volgt was given orportunity to straighten his accounts, but failed to do so.

THEEATENED BY "WHITE CAPS,"

THEEATENED BY "WHITE CAPS,"

He said that he managed to quiet her presently, and then asked her if she was in the habit of carrying a revolver. She replied evasively that she always kept one at home under her pillow. He put the question more directly, and asked if she had one on her person. She asked how he proposed to find this out and he ordered her to be searched. She resisted fiercely, but the officers who were holding her finally drew a large five-chambered revolver from her dress pocket. She had very little to say after that, and submitted quietly to being locked up. Before she did so, however, she drew a large roll of bills from her pocket. Among other things found on her person were a bundle of cancelled checks on the Sepond National Bank, showing that she had drawn \$1,700 since last April, and a small diary for 1888. In this diary were numerous entries couched in mournful tones to the effect that Kyrle Bellew would be her death. Upon examination, every chamber of the revolver proved to be emply. It was said at the theatre that Miss Coffin had been seen hanging around there nearly every evening for the last two weeks, and that about a It was said at the theatre that Miss Colin had been seen hanging around there nearly every evening for the last two weeks, and that about a week ago a man bearding at the same house with her on Fifty-sixth-st, had given warning that she had frequently displayed a revolver, which she said she intended to use to revenge herself on Bellew. Miss Coffin will be taken to Jefferson Market Police Court this morning on two charges. Market Police Court this morning on two charges, one of disorderly conduct and one of carrying a revolver without a permit.

INVESTIGATING THE TALLMADGE ACCIDENT. Akron, Ohio, Jan. 18 (Special).—Coroner A. H. Sargeant to day concluded the inquest in the Tallmadge Sargeant to day concluded the inquest in the Tallmadge railroad wreek. Engineer W. H. Robinson testified that he left his fireman, Bradley, with definite instructions to stay at Tallmadge and hold express No. 8, while he went back after a detached part of the freight. Telegraph Operator Harbison, at Tallmadge, testified that Bradley came there, and at 2:05 a. m. put out his signal lights and started back, when the express was due three minutes. back, when the express was due three minutes Robinson also testified that it was the rule of the road that when a man went to flag a train and was within ten minutes of the time of the fast train the flagman remained, even if the signal was sounded to come in, as Bradley claims was the case in this instance.

ARRESTED FOR MURDERING HIS CHILD. Stenbenville, Ohlo, Jan. 18 (Special).—Peter Bougher, a naller, was arrested to-day, charged with the murder of his child on October 5, 1886. Four years ago Bougher became infatuated with his wife's sister, Mrs. Emma Fisher. Bougher took her into his own house and compelled his wife to submit to his own house and compelled his who the grossest indignities. A child was finally born to Mrs. Fisher, concerning whose paternity there was no question. When about a year old, it disappeared. Two weeks ago Mrs. Fisher, becoming wearied with of her relations with Bougher, in a quarrel with him made insinuations concerning the orime which were overheard and led to the present investigation. She removed to Wheeling, where last night she made a confession definitely accusing Bougher of murder. RIDENOUR ACQUITTED.

Winchester, Va., Jan. 18.—The jury in the Ridenour murder case were out one hour, and brought in a verdict of not guity. Immediately loud cheers arose from the great crowd assembled. Ridenour had been twice convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

Poughkeepsie, Jan. 18 (Special).—The case of Flora C. Brown against Milan Brown came before Judge Barned to-day, on application of plaintiff for allmony, continually urged marriage and he finally yielded. He gave her \$200 before marriage and afterward nearly \$2,000, at her urgent solicitation, she promising to return it. After the presentation of the affidavits the case was adjourned two weeks.

MAHONE TO THE COLORED REPUBLICANS. ADVISING THEM NOT TO ASPIRE TO REPRESEN TATION IN THE CABINET.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 18 (Special).—Before leaving here last night, General Mahone was called upon by a number of young colored Republicans, represents tives of the party which in this State is waging was against the carpet-bagger white element in the party. The young men asked him to say something about the negro question in politics. In reply, General Mahone advised them not to draw the color line too tightly, as it would drive off a great many Democrats who would otherwise be pacified and won over to a new political organization which would more evenly distribute party and public patronage. He was equally as plain, too, in advising them that the colored element should act wisely and not be imprudent or un necessarily aggressive. If they pursued any line of conduct, in his judgment it would be injudi-clous and might prevent the coalition which he looked forward to between the negroes and the conservative what he thought about having a colored man in Har-

rison's Cabinet.
"I have heard," was the reply, "that the colored that the colored that they are race desire representation in the Cabinet, but they are too advanced in asserting themselves in that particular. Such a step is not approved of by the Republican party as a whole. There are fanatics who desire such a consummation, but none other. In unity of of the Republican party, I do not approve of any such proposition is too absurd to enter to any appreciable degree into the discussion of the political situation. There will be no colored man in Harrison's Cabinot. The time for that has not arrived. I do not approve of colored men thrusting themselves forward as candidates for prominent positions. However con pelicy just now. The colored man is entitled to all the rights that properly pertain to him, but IIIs place is not at the extreme front yet.
"My advice is for colored people to address their

energies and enterprise to industrial and educational efforts, until such time as they shall be undoubtedly qualified for higher places of trust and emolument. I believe in meting out to the colored element exact justice; and that when they show proper capacity for positions in public life, to which they can legitimately asplic, they should have them as a matter of fair play; but I don't approve—and I stand on the same piatform in this particular with many honest men and Republicans—in their embarrassing their well-wishers with issues that are irrelevant and untimely. If the negro persists in putting himself forward unduly, he will allepate his friends. The best mines of the North and of the Hepublican party feel that the negro is a heavy load to carry. So feel Senator Hoar and other great men, who at this date are forced to admit that it was a mistake to reake him a participant in a function of government which requires intelligence and a judicious use of the franchise to discharge properly. efforts, until such time as they shall be undoubtedly

A BANK CASHIER ARRESTED.

MISAPPROPRIATING FUNDS TO THE AMOUNT OF TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Pittsburg, Jan. 18.-The arrest last night of Henry F. Voigt, cashier of the defunct Farmers and Mechanic Bank of the South Side, for the alleged misappropriation of funds amounting to nearly \$200,000 caused a great deal of excitement in that part of the city. Mr. Voigt was cashier of the bank for nineteer years. In April he resigned to go into other busines having been discovered. After the suspension an exwent before Alderman Schaffer and proferred charges against Voigt of embezzlement, perjury and falsifying accounts. The matter was kept quiet last evening, when Voigt was arrested and placed in jail at midnight in default of \$40,000 bail. President Sorg stated that at the time of the failure he felt and general ledgers, showing a deficit of over \$200,000. indicated criminality, but he was unwilling to make The investigation has not yet been completed, but he felt that the discoveries made by the experts fully also stated that it had been know for some time to the officers of the bank that the deficit rested with

Great Barrington, Mass., Jan. 18.-The strike the Wanbeck Mills, at Housatonic, is virtually ended, mutual concessions having been made. The superintendent is retained, as are the sixty-eight employes who stuck to the company, and the two girls whose action in leaving the mill to attend a funeral precipi-tated the strike. The two weavers, Predizet and Audibert, who were so severely assaulted by "White Caus" are also retained. Public opinion is with the mill authorities. About twenty notices have been posted around the village similar to this one: Mr. Moortoo: If you will stop drinking and sup-port your family, we will help; if you don't, we will kill you. WHITE CAPS.

all you. WHITE CAPS.

Another message was received to-day by the "As

sociated Press" representative at Great Barrington, which reads as follows,

We hereby warn you not to come to Housatonic to get news against our organization. Let this be a sufficient warning; and bear in mind, we shan't allow it.

6KULL AND CROSSHONES. REPULSING WHITE CAPS IN MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Jan. 18.-An Allentown, Md., special to The News' says: An attack by White Caps, that nearly resulted in the murder of some prominent citizens of Kennedyville, took place this week. Several notices had been posted in the town requesting certain citizens to go to work and to do better, etc., accompanied with the usual cross-bones and skull and signed "White Caps." No attention was paid to the advice given, so the White Caps made a desperate effort to carry out their threats. The house of "Bill" Ivens, near the railroad, was the first place attacked. The near the railroad, was the first place attacked. The inmates were not slow to bar the doors and windows and call lustily for help, which fortunately soon came. Some of the rescuers were armed with axes, forks, fence rails and shotguns. Shots were fired, but the contents missed their mark, and consequently, no one was seriously injuried, but the explosion of the weapons caused the White Caps to leave the place in greatheste. Mr. Ivens declared he will "have a scalp" the next time he is molested in such a manner.

Chicago, Jan. 18 (Special).—The little town of Rockford, III., has been in a state of great commotion for the past two weeks on account of a charity ball. The ball took place last night. It was the result of an agreement among the ladies who manage the Woman's Exchange about how they could raise money to help the city poor. The Woman's Exchange is a popular institution and has done a great deal to relieve the suffering of the deserving poor. It numbers among its members many of the leading women of the city, when they announced their intention of giving a char-When they announced their intention of giving a charwhen they announced their intention of the which several of the ministers joined. The attendance was much larger than expected. It is the opinion of the managers that the affair was made much more successful financially than it would have been but for the denunciation of the clergy.

Boston, Jan. 18 .- A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican State League was held this afternoon. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the National Conventien of the Republican League, at Baltimore, February 28 and March 1: Major J. H. Gould, of Modfield; Orin T. Gray, Hyde Park; F. L. Pushaw and C. N. Crawford; alternates— W. H. Adams, C. L. Spear, I. D. Aposely and Milton Elsworth. The resignation of President George A. Marden was announced, and it is expected that Vice-President French will attend the convention in his

NEW STARS FOR THE FLAG.

THE HOUSE ADOPTS THE OMNIBUS BILL.

SOUTH DAKOTA AND MONTANA TO BE ADMITT -WASHINGTON, NORTH DAKOTA AND NEW-MEXICO SHUT OUT-SPRING. ER'S SHARP PRACTICES-PRO-

VISIONS OF THE BILL Vashington, Jan. 18.—The House has finally

assed the Omnibus substitute for the Senate

oill to admit the State of South Dakota. Is

provides, in brief, for the admission of two new States, South Dakota and Montana, and that North Dakota, Washington and New-Mexico may be admitted after they have framed and adop State Constitutions, and whenever Congress shall have passed special acts in their behalf-that is at some indefinite date in the future. The Democrats solidly resisted every proposition to allow each Territory to stand or fall on its own merits, and most of them cheerfully followed Chairman Springer in all his windings and twistings to escape from the necessity of recognizing the claims of South Dakota to immediate admission. It seemed to be impossible for Springer to deal fairly and candidly with the House in his management of the measure, and the outbreak of derisive laughter to-day when Major Warner alluded to the "candor and fairness" of the "Sangamon" statesman was as spontaneous as it was hearty. On yesterday he offered an emendment which provided that if the people of South Dakots at the election provided for by the act thall ratify the Constitution adopted in 1885 the President may issue his proclamation declaring

President may issue his proclamation declaring South Dakota admitted as a State into the Union. To-day he rose and offered a mutilated copy of this amendment and tried to gag the House by an immediate demand for the previous question to cut off debate and amendment. The mutile. tion consisted in the cutting out of the provision for the immediate admission of South Dakota by proclamation, after the Constitution of 1885 shall have been ratifled. The demand for the previous question raised a storm of angry protests, and Springer, after some hesitation, generously offered to allow a five-minute debate on a proposition which was either to admit South Dakota this year, or indefinitely to postpone her admission. Before the day was over, however, he saw his own amendment of yesterday ad by the House on motion of a Republican Judge Perkins, of Kansas.

WHY MONTANA WAS PAVORED. Another amendment adopted to-day provides

that if the people of Montana shall ratify the Constitution of 1884 at the election to be held next November, the President may declare Montana to be a State in the Union. This amendment was not resisted by Springer and his followers, for they had received assurances that a syndicate composed of rich bankers, stock-raisers, etc., in the Territory, all Democrats, will be able to gain political control of the new State, and send two Democratic Senators and a Demo-

There was no apparent reason why Washingon and North Dakota should not be placed on the same footing with Montana, and Mr. Voorhees, Delegate of the Territory, tried to have it included, but the effort was resisted and defeated. In short, the Democrats yielded to the inevitable in the case of South Dakota-which is to have two Representatives in Congress under an amend adopted yesterday—and to the promises and assurances of their party friends in the case of Montana. The Macdonald substitute, which the Republicans all supported, as a choice of evils, received the votes of only three Democratsdonald, Tarsney, and Anderson, of Iowa. S. S. Cox and other Democrats whose aid was expected weakened, and cast their votes as the caucus dis-

SPRINGER'S ANXIETY FOR NEW-MEXICO.

ments Messrs. Baker, Struble, Adams, Warner, Henderson, of Illinois, and other Republicans thoroughly exposed the real intent of the Democrats, which was to make a show of doing many things and do as little as possible. Mr. Struble read a letter written by Springen to Governor Ross, of New-Mexico, under date of December 20, 1888, after the recent Democratic cancus, in which Springer urged the Governor to bestir himself and get up petitions and memorials in favor of New-Mexico's admission, and promising him that if this should be done promptly the Omnibus scheme, as approved by the caucus, would be pushed through the House. In other words, the chair man of the Committee on Territories found it necessary, so recently as a month ago, to try to stimulate sentiment in New-Mexico in favor of

necessary, so recently as a month ago, to try to stimulate sentiment in New-Mexico in favor of admission. As Mr. Struble said, Springer's anxiety in behalf of New-Mexico was in striking contrast to his conduct toward the people of the Dakotas, who have been for years striving for admission into the Union. Springer's reply was lame and apologetic, and his statements respecting Dakota were again completely overturned by Delegate fifford. The latter was anxious to bring the House to a vote on the Senate bill as amended vesterday, and offered a substitute with that object, but it was ruled out by the Speaker.

An instructive as well as amusing feature of the discussion was a frank, courageous speech by Dougherty, of Florida, in support of his amendment to include Arizona and Utah in the pending measure. After listening to the evasions and misrepresentations of the Democratic leaders for days it was refreshing to hear a Democrat give voice to Democratic convictions. Mr. Dougherty, intimated that the party leaders were guilty of cowardice. There was not a reason which could be urged in nebalf of New-Mexico or Washington which was not equally valid in the case of Utah. He was red Utah and Arizona admitted because they are Democratic, and he was not afraid to say so. Warming with his subject, Dougherty exclaimed: "Why, Mr. Speaker, the people of Utah are among the most reliable Democratic in this country," a declaration which was greeted with uproarious applaase and laughter, mingled with cries from the Republican side: "You are right." The Florida statesman warned the leaders of his party that they were about to commit another blunder, and declared that "bad leadership has brought about the condition, not the theory, which confronts our parvisions of the measure which

PROVISIONS OF THE MEASURE.

The main provisions of the measure which passed the House to-day are as follows: South Dakota is to be entitled to two Representatives in Congress, and is to be admitted into the Union upon proclamation by the President, provided that at an election to be held on November 5, 1889, a majority of the voters of North Dakota and South Dakota, voting separately, shall decide in favor of division; and that the Constitution of 1885 shall be ratafled by a majority of the voters of South Dakota. If either North Dakota or South Dakota shall vote against division, neither of them will have any separate status, and Dakota Territory is to be admitted as a single State, if at all, under this measure. In other words, Montana, in that case, will be the only actual beneficiary of this hotch-potch of legislation.

Montana is to be admitted upon proclamation, if a majority for the voters at the election on November 5, 1889, shall ratify the Constitution of 1854. in Congress, and is to be admitted into the Union

rember 5, 1889, shall ratify the Constitution or 1884.

The Territories of New-Mexico and Washington are authorized to do what they already have a perfect right to do—that is, elect delegates and hold constitutional conventions and frame and adopt constitutions, but the fledgling States are to be kept out of the Union unoil Congress by special acts shall open the door and admit them. North Dakota is to have the same "privileges," provided that both North and South Dakota vote for division, but not otherwise. It will be observed that the admission of Montana under the bill depends on a single condition—the ratification of the old constitution adopted five years ago, while the admission of South Dakota depends not only upon the ratification of the constitution of 1885, but also upon a majority in favor of division in North Dakota as well as in South Dakota.